285 824 small willow or cottonwood roots used. Weft for various types twined ware made from whole or split peeled willow or redbud shoots, roots of tree yucca, outer bark of willow. Tules used considerably for baskets, mats; there are few tules in either Kern or South Fork valleys now, but formerly they were plentiful at certain localities, especially in South Fork valley. Warp and weft of tule baskets consisted of whole tules, which were gathered, trimmed, dried, then soaked before being used, as was all fibrous material used for basketry.

Coiled baskets included:

292 171 285 (a) Cap, which was flat topped, resembled Owens Valley Paiute (Eastern Mono) type (Kroeber, Handbook, 560, pl. 55d). Specimen 1-20960 (illustrated in O. T. Mason, 284, pl. 40), is 8 in. high, 4 1/2 in. wide at rim; design is in black and red; specimen 1-20961 (Mason, ibid.) is 7 3/4 in. high, 4 in. wide, has 14 stitches, 9 coils to inch. Caps started with yucca root; foundation consists of 2 stalks deer grass split in half; sewn with yucca. Worn by woman whenever she used pack strap, also when gathering piñons to protect hair from pitch.

415 285 (b) Sifter (wa·t) or small tray; slightly concave on inside. Specimens 1-19821-22 are 16 1/2 in. in diameter; 1-19823-25, 15-15 3/4 in. in diameter; 1-19814, 10 1/2 in. in diameter. Coil is clockwise, looking down on inside; one specimen has foundation consisting of 6 halved stalks of deer grass and one finely split willow shoot; is sewn with yucca root. Start leaves round hole 1/4 in. in diameter in center of tray; specimen 1-19824 has piece of cloth plugged into hole at start. Of all basketry ware extant in 1932, sifters seen most frequently; uses have been referred to (ante).

(c) Parching tray (ša·gišt); was "made like a sifter, only larger"; used for parching small seeds, such as chia, with live embers. [525] This tray may have been used also for women's dice gambling game; FP said game played on sifter, but PN said on "a pretty big basket, with rather high sides"; no specimen extant.

(d) Cooking basket (hom'mol); these were large flat-bottomed baskets with flaring sides; sizes varied, some being 22 in. tall, 11 in. wide at top, 5 in. in diameter at bottom; others [252] smaller. Used for stone boiling, to drain manzanita cider into, as storage baskets, etc. Specimen 1-20945, 20948-50 (illustrated in O. T. Mason, 478, pl. 192) are probably cooking baskets; 1-20947, large flaring basketry bowl, 17 1/4 in. high, 8 in. in diameter at top, 4 1/4 in. at base, is labeled "to be burnt on grave," which suggests that some of baskets of this type were made for display purposes only; unfortunately I did not inquire into this matter.

(e) Basketry ladle (hom'mobit); was small shallow basket, shaped like cooking basket, only difference being one of size. Specimen 1-19813, identified by ES from sketch as ladle, is 2 1/2

765 for woman, husband's brother or sister's husband. Sons, daughters, grandparents exempt from taboo; parents did not observe it for children born dead. Mourners could eat salt, but this was usually used only on dry meat, fish. Period of time elapsing before mourner had face washed varied from 2-3 weeks to one yr.

765 Mourning ceremony and burning held 1-2 yrs.
764 after death of individual; if no ceremony to be held, deceased's possessions destroyed in whole or in part, buried in hole separate from grave immediately following death. FP after husband's death "threw away, smashed, burnt everything," including dishes, furniture, house she was living in; her male relations helped her build new house later. After FP died in 1932 LT moved out of house day following FP's funeral.

762 In compiling genealogies, gathering census data, there was frequent mention of death by violence, but no suicides were reported, except for one very dubious case, that of an old Koso man living alone at Canebrake, who was burned to death when his house caught fire.

764 Burial deposit under shelving rock 500 ft. above floor of South Fork valley on e. side of Chimney canyon and 1 mi. N of mouth of canyon opened by Mr. R. J. Nieto and SWN; latter said it was probably burial of dead child's belongings. Contents found 1 ft. below surface of ground, consisted of 3 bunches grass used as warp for coiled basketry (1-28573), 3 pieces bloodstained gunnysacking, 3 pieces coarsely woven sacking, 2 bunches peeled willow shoots used for baskets (1-28572), side of twined burden basket (1-28577), fragment of tule matting with wrap edge (1-28575),
[177] fragment of tule matting with braided edge (1-28574), granite coffee pot, 2 doorknobs, pieces of print cloth in tightly closed tin can, rattle made of dried rat's skull, 2 glass beads attached on string to piece of print cloth. This deposit situated in area inhabited by Koso, 1862 ff.

RECREATION

524 Games.- Tübatulabal no longer play any aborig-
[788 inal games, which may be owing in large part to
535] fact they no longer hold any group rituals or social dances; my information concerning games fragmentary, perhaps not entirely reliable.

524 Hand game (tïpi·mapï·l) played by groups of
525 men mainly, occasionally by women, but never by mixed groups, outside in summertime, or inside house in winter. Players knelt in 2 rows of 4 persons each; "there were never any more, or any fewer players" (SM); players faced each other with pile 8 counters laid between them. Each player put in equivalent of $2 in shell money which was deposited with 2 men who stood near gamblers and "watched the money"; people outside game might also place bets on either side if they wished to. Single stick (tu·bišt), 1 1/2 in. long, 1 in. thick, used formerly for guessing; more recently 2 used (SM).

T
524 Play began with right-hand man on one row, who
●525 held stick in hands behind back; his 3 partners had no sticks, "just sang" (SM). False call on part of guesser, the left-hand man on opposite side, made by pointing from one to other side of person holding stick, at same time watching individual closely; true call made by clapping and pointing with hand. At true call player with stick opened hands, held them in front of him; if guesser had missed, his side forfeited counter and same side again hid stick, but if guess correct counter (?) and stick given up to guessers and right-hand man on winning side hid stick. When he lost, player next to end man on opposite side hid stick, which passed to each man in turn. Men who were watching stakes joined in singing for one or other side; often wives of players sang for husbands' side also. Each side played for counters until pile exhausted, then 2 sides played until one had won all counters; winners then took stakes and game started afresh.

T
Y
524 Fingermark game (ša·hil) played by Yokuts at
525 Tejon, but not by Tübatulabal, described by SM. This game played by men only, with 2 sides of 4 players each. Each side held basketry sifter (wa·t); 2 men, one on each side, held sifters in front of their right hands and with 3 middle fingers of right hand they simultaneously made one of 6 combinations of marks (fig. 12) on ground in front of them, behind the trays; then

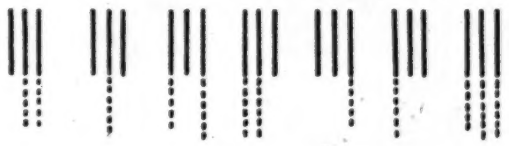

Fig. 12. Combination of marks for fingermark game. Solid lines, marks always made; broken lines, optional marks.

simultaneously they held up trays and showed what marks they had made. If guessing side failed to duplicate opponents' marks latter side took money (counters?). When player tired of making marks he passed tray on to his left-hand neighbor.

T
524 No guessing of hidden fingers (Kroeber, Handbook, 540).

Women's basket dice game (wi·ša·išt) played by 8 women with large flat tray and 8 (SM), 6 (FP), dice (wi·ša·išt) consisting of half walnut shell filled with greasewood pitch in which were set varying number of bits of white shell (Kroeber, Handbook, 598, fig. 54; Culin, 168, fig. 208). Betting was on number thrown face up; if all blanks thrown, turn passed to next player. No songs accompanied this game.

Women's stick game (kuča·ništ) played on ground; 8 (SM), 6 (FP), small pieces cane colored red on one side thrown; no songs.

T
526 Hoop-and-pole game (howi·l) played with buck-skin-wrapped hoop (tu·gu·lišt), 15 in. in diameter with hole in center 4 in. in diameter. Poles

526 (hali·wišt) made from willow, 6 ft. long, pointed on one end. Two lines of willow brush piled up about 20 ft. apart; 2 players, men and onlookers placed bets with third man before game commenced. Women never played; "it was too hard a game for women" (SM). One player started hoop rolling toward opposite brush fence, then both players shot at hoop with poles; if one man slid pole through rolling hoop he won and new game started immediately; if hoop came to rest with pole touching top or side of it, this counted a point for owner of pole; 6 points made game. Very popular game, played "every day" (SM).

[525]

524 Shooting game (po·ʂil) played with small marks (po'ozišt) made of pieces of tule well wrapped in bit of buckskin described by MM (Voegelin, 1935 b, 225).

526 Men's shinny game (pa·wa·šil) played with single oak shinny stick (pa·wa·šišt), curved at
525 lower end, and oak ball (homoyišt); goal posts (mu·giništ) for each end of field consisted of 2 posts set 10 ft. apart, with nothing strung between them; distance between 2 sets of posts about 600 ft. Each team composed of 5 men; no umpire; 2 men on each team guarded their team's goal posts; when one team succeeded in getting ball through opposing team's goal, game ended; stakes collected and divided between members of winning team; in reply to my question whether bets wagered on this game, ES replied with fine scorn, "Certainly they bet; they wouldn't run on a hot day for nothing!" Shinny contests often intertribal affairs, held between Kawaiisu-Tejon Yokuts at Tejon; Kawaiisu-Chumash in Kawaiisu territory; Tübatulabal-Chumash at Tejon, etc.

524 No information obtainable on racket game, noted for Yokuts (Culin, 595). Descriptions of several games played by boys 35 yrs. ago given by MM (Voegelin, 1935 b, 225).

Toys.- Acorn tops (pu·lu·'iništ), made from maul-oak acorns, used by boys; same as top figured by Kroeber (Handbook, 449, fig. 41a), except that Tübatulabal top was spun on pointed stick which protruded from bottom as well as top of acorn; upper end of stick twirled between hands and then pushed forward to spin on ground (SM).

Dolls and animal figurines made from red clay by children (Voegelin, 1935 b, 227); boys played with small bows and arrows, bull-roarer (see section on Musical Instruments).

538 Telling of myths.- Occasions for telling myths (tI'Ibinuga'adwal) in winter often of social nature; persons gathered after supper at house of old man or woman who had reputation for narrating stories well; when it grew dark old person, who owned certain myths, would tell these until about midnight; after this his auditors slept until morning star appeared in sky, when they were roused by old people and told to go outside and jump in pool of icy water once (SM); 3 times (MM);

622 Chief received messengers sent from other tribes, arranged for allies in event of war, as-
[702] sembled war parties, selected captain to head such, "made the war dance (of incitement) at his
[728] place" (FP), represented his people at peace parleys with chiefs of other tribes. Chief him-
[754 self did not go to war. It was chief's duty to admonish evil shamans when they were causing sick-
627] ness and to order such killed if his admonitions went unheeded; this extended to malefactors within chief's immediate family; no collusion between chiefs and evil shamans, such as occurred among
[171] Western Mono and Yokuts (Gayton, 1930, 398) remembered by any of my informants.

622 Chief settled fights arising from jealousy over women, or over possession of game; he "would ask people why they fought and tell them not to
578 do it any more. If 2 persons were always fighting, he would tell one to move out of the settlement" (FP).

622 A chief headed Tübatulabal when they joined the Yokuts for antelope drives, but chiefs did not direct people where or when to go for piñons, fish, acorns.

Chiefs attended burnings, dances; delivered orations at such; lectured youths, telling them not to fight and, later, not to drink too much whiskey; often upbraided stingy people for not bearing just share in expenses of fiestas.

622 Chief did not play hand game (SM); was likely
576 to tell myths in wintertime, but this not his
[525] exclusive privilege. Chiefly etiquette did not permit chief to visit socially among his people;
[574] "he would send somebody over to a person's house if he wanted to see that person" (SM). One Tübatulabal chief sometimes visited "around Bishop (Owens Valley Paiute); this was all right because he had relations there" (SM). SM, Tübatulabal chief in 1932, visited sick to administer herb medicines; also visited Catholic priest and some of his relations and went on trading trip with his son, MM, to Northfork Mono in 1932, but never made social visits among his people, and those persons other than relatives who came to see him usually came on business.

622 Women chiefs as functioning officials, reported
462 for Tübatulabal (Kroeber, Handbook, 608), denied by SM, PN; SM, 1931, said, "the wife of a deceased chief was called timiwal until she ate meat; then the new chief was chosen. A daughter might be named, but usually refused the office." In 1932 he denied latter part of his statement. FP said Mrs. Petra Miranda should have automatically become chief for Palagewan group after former chief, Mrs. Miranda's mother's brother, died, "only she has no people to be chief for now." SM denied this but said chieftaincy might have passed to deceased chief's sister's son; FM and PN, Mrs. Miranda's son and parallel cousin, respectively, said women never chiefs. Mythological records contain no occurrences of women functioning as chiefs.

622 If people dissatisfied with chief, clown instrumental in having new leader appointed (see below).

788 765 173 nights; Elemgil supplied all the food for the people and hired girls to cook; his relations and friends helped him; they brought food, piñons, rabbits, seeds, anything. None of the visitors brought food; they were there to eat.

"At night 2 male dancers (muluwin) dressed in 788 765 173 feather skirts and feather headdresses, danced; they just lifted one foot in front of the other, and went around the fire inside the enclosure, slowly. Four old men (iyanibupïl) sang for them 535 and rattled split-stick rattles. Some women would dance too, apart, not holding hands. The dancers held the dead person's clothes in their hands, and they cried as they danced. Elemgil or his relations, or anybody, would pay the singers and all the money was put in a pile near the singers; it was divided between the singers and the muluwin the next morning. When some other people wanted to dance, the first dancers quit, and the others would dance, all night, until daylight. If some of the women didn't want to dance, the muluwin would go over to them and pay them to dance. The muluwin had black stripes painted down their faces; the women had red dirt daubed on theirs.

"Grown people and children watched the dancing; the messenger tended the fire. Elemgil [525] looked on every night for a little while, then he'd lie down and go to sleep. Some people would be playing handgame, too; men and women would play; the Monilabal women played handgame a lot.

"In the daytime they'd play dice- and hand- [526] games and the hoop-and-pole game; maybe doctors or persons with power would shoot each other (see section on Shamanism).

"They kept up the dancing for 5 nights; on Sunday Elemgil made a tule image and they burned it, before noon."

788 173 535 765 768 Describing another ceremony, held by a woman for husband who was a dancer, SM said: "The people danced for 6 nights; on the 7th night some men dug a round hole, put in lots of wood and made a big fire. They took the dead man's clothes, and feathers, and made an image (a·na·wišt) of rags (formerly tules), with feathers on the head, and a feather skirt on it; they put this doll on a long stick, and when they were ready they called to the people to come see it, and lots of people went over. Then the people lined up; 2 men at the head of the line carried the doll, and 3 men coming behind them carried baskets on top of short sticks; other men carried a feather wand (tu·pïl) and bands of yellowhammer quills, fastened to the ends of sticks, and the dead man's belongings. The women lined up behind the men; the widow was in the rear, and threw lots of beads up into the air; boys and girls picked up the beads and kept them. The procession marched around the fire clockwise 3 times; everybody was wailing; then they threw the doll, the baskets, everything, on the fire. When everything was burnt they filled up the hole with dirt, as though they were burying a dead person. After the burning everyone went home."

765 788 No particular person carried the image, feather

159 much. An Indian agent had come, Anderson; he used
636 to live at Tule River reservation. All the Indians had gotten land; Steban and everybody (in 1893). The Indian agent gave my father and mother land at Canebrake. My parents went to Canebrake to live and Pete and I moved up there with them.

159 There was a witch at Canebrake and she made
754 me sick all the time, like I am now. My husband and my mother took me to a doctor at Paiute; he was a good Indian doctor. He said, "Don't you live up there at Canebrake any more; you stay some other place." So we all moved down to yĭtiyamup; Steban and his wife owned yĭtiyamup by that time.

159 Steban's mother was living with Steban and
578 his wife up there. I used to quarrel with my
606 mother-in-law; she was mean, that woman. My sister-in-law was a nice woman and for her sake sometimes I wouldn't say anything to our mother-in-law. Sometimes my mother-in-law would scold me and then cry afterward; she would feel bad about it, I suppose.

159 Sometimes they made fiestas there at Steban's.
525 They played handgames all night; everybody stayed
578 up all night. Two doctors were over there at a
[273] fiesta once; one, Old Bill Chico, got drunk and got mad at an old woman. "I'm going to kill all the people," he said, and one woman came and hit him over the ear. They had built a fire in the middle between 3 houses that were there, on some level ground. When Bill Viejo was hit he went over to his wife by the fire; his wife told him to keep still and not to talk like that.

159 My husband used to get drunk sometimes. He be-
273 gan going with a woman up at Onyx when he was
837 drunk; he brought that woman home with him to our house at yĭtiyamup. I left there then and went back to my parents' home. They were living at u·u·pu·lap then. Pete took that woman to yĭtiyamup with him, but his mother didn't like her because she drank too much and went around with many men. That woman stayed a long time at the rancheria and Pete went to work cattle at Kelso valley. Pete was mean when he was drunk; I guess he was jealous; that's why that woman left him and went to Tule River reservation. She married over there and died there.

159 I didn't go back to Pete for a yr.; I didn't
797 want him any more. Then a priest came traveling around here; first he went down to the Jesus ranch (no. 13, fig. 11), then up to Onyx. He talked to us; he prayed and we did, too; we prayed in Spanish. All the Indians went there where he was; I went; my parents didn't go. We all prayed and sang loudly; every day for a week he talked to us. I was baptized that time.

159 That priest said Pete and I had to be married.
582 "You'd better get your man back; if you don't you aren't going to live any longer," he told me. The priest had a ramada made, up at Onyx, and told everybody to come there for a week; he told everybody to pray there, morning and afternoon.

3: Voegelin E-5 (1931-1933) 1935
NS22 Tübatulabal NS22

29. There that woman went and stood. 30. From there she talked. "Why are you following me?" she says to that one, her own husband. "I am bad," she says. 31. There that one, her husband, stood when that one, his own wife, is saying (this). 32. "Good," says that one, his wife, "if you want to go with me, then we will cross the ocean." 33. "Good," says her husband. 34. "And do you see that mountain? We will go out there, and when we get on top then Crow will come to us when he sees (us) going out; Crow will pass by very close to our eyes; 'Caw,' he says here, and goes away; he takes an eye out here and goes away."

35. From there they went on top of the water; in a dustspout. 36. Far away they arrived there on the mountain. 37. Then they went out on top. 38. Then Crow came. 39. Then that man took out his amulet. 40. Then he fastened it on his own head. 41. Then Crow passed by here and went away; "Caw"; when passing by here (Crow) took (the man's) amulet (instead of his eye). 42. From there they went downward. 43. Then that one, his wife, said, "Do you see that valley?" she says. 44. "Yes," says that one, her husband. 45. Then they arrived very close. 46. Then that one, his wife, says, "Go in that house; the house (is) a big one; and I will go the other way. (There are) many houses there, and in the evening I will see you," says that one, his wife.

47. "Good," says that one, her husband. There that one, her husband, arrived in the house. 48. There a man, the chief, lives. "Come in, come in," he says. 49. There the man sat down. 50. Then that chief said, "What are you coming to do here (so) far away?" 51. "I am following my own wife," he says. 52. "Don't say (that), your wife is bad. She may not go back again, but you will see her pretty soon in the evening. People dance (then)."

53. Then already when it became night one man yelled—this one (is) a clown—"Make ye fire immediately, make fire," says that clown. "Come ye immediately, come," the clown says. 54. Then all the people came. 55. Then they danced all night; (there is) hand-game, and also they are dancing, and also, (there is) gambling. 56. Then they quit in the morning.

57. From there they all scattered. 58. From there that man went back again to the chief. 59. Then the chief says, "Do you desire your own wife?" he says. 60. "Yes," says the man. 61. "Well, pretty soon I will call that one your wife and she will go with you," he says. 63. Then the man came. 64. Then the chief said, "Call the wife of this man." 65. Then that man went; there he brought her. "Go with your husband," says the chief. 66. "Good," says the man. 67. "But after three days, then you will touch your own wife," says the chief. 70. "Good," says the man.

71. From there they came. 72. Then they arrived far away. 73. Then also (they) came in a dustspout on top of the water. 74. Then they emerged from the water; they are still coming. 75. There they returned in the dark. 76. There they slept. 77. Then the man woke up in the middle of the night. 78. Then the man touched his wife. 79. Then he turned away back again. 80. Then they came in the morning from there. 81. Far away they came as it got dark; there again they slept.

82. Then the man woke up in the middle of the night. 83. Then he turned toward his own wife. 84. Then he touched his own wife; right away he climbed on his own wife; he copulated with his own wife. 85. Then when he had finished copulating, he slept. 86. Then, at daylight, he woke up. 87. Then he saw (something); (a stalk of) yucca is lying alongside of him. 88. There the man got up. 89. There he is standing.

90. "I can't help it now," he says; "the chief told me rightly (that) I should not take that one." 91. From there he went to his own house. 92. He arrived there, at home. 93. Then he tells those people, "I am one who has been a traveler when I followed my own wife far away across the ocean; I arrived there and I brought that one, my own wife, back in vain," he says. 94. "Then that chief told me rightly, but I did not believe him when he says, 'After three days you sleep with your own wife,' the chief says to me in vain, and right away I took that one, my own wife, before three days." 95. "Then she was turned into yucca." 96. "From there I came alone." 97. It stood (ended) pretty soon.